Numb. 3914

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday May 13. to Monday May 17. 1703

Edinburgh, May 8.

THurſday laſt being the firſt day of the Meeting of the Parliament, the Ceremony of riding from Her Majeſty's Palace of *Holyrood-houſe* to the Parliament Houſe was performed with great Solemnity and in good Order all the Members being on Horſeback, and the Nobility in their Robes and Rich Footmantles, in the following Method; Two Trumpets in their Coats and Banners, bareheaded; two Purſuivants in the like manner, the Commiſſioners for Boroughs two and two, the Commiſſioners for Shires two and two, the Officers of State (who are not Noblemen) two and two, the Lords or Barons two and two, the Viſcounts two and two, the Earls two and two; after them four Trumpets two and two, four Purſuivants two and two, and ſix Heralds two and two, all in rich Coats; the Lion in his Coat, Robe, Collar and Footmantle; then rode in a-breaſt the Earl of *Marr* carrying the Sword of State, the Earl of *Crawford* carrying the Scepter, and the Earl of *Forfar* (becauſe of the Minority of the Marquis of *Douglas*) carrying the Crown, all uncovered; and on the Right and Light three Macers with their Maces, bareheaded, and Footmantles; after them the Earl of *Morton* bearing the Purſe, bareheaded; then his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, Her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, on Horſeback, with two Knights walking on each ſide, four Gentlemen-Uſhers walking before his Horſe, and before them his Grace's two Pages, and on the Right and Left 16 Footmen, all in rich Liveries; after his Grace the Dukes and Marquiſſes rode; and laſt of all Her Majeſty's Troop of Guards; at the Entry of the Parliament-Cloſe the Conſtable and his Guards did receive the Members, and at the Door of the Houſe the Earl-Marſhal and his Guards: After the Lord High-Commiſſioner was on the Throne, his Commiſſion was read; after which Her Majeſty's Gracious Letter to the Parliament was preſented by my Lord Commiſſioner, which is as follows;

Her Majeſty's moſt Gracious LETTER to the Parliament of *Scotland.*

ANNE R.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE thought to have brought You ſooner together in this Meeting of Parliament, but the Great and weighty Affairs wherein We have been engaged this Winter, were a neceſſary Hindrance.

We have on ſeveral Occaſions given You and all Our good Subjects Aſſurance of Our firm Reſolution, to maintain and protect them in their Religion, Rights and Liberties, as at preſent eſtabliſhed by Law.

And if there be any thing elſe wanting for the Satisfaction of Our People, and the Security of that Our Ancient Kingdom, We ſhall be always ready to have it timeouſly provided for and ſupplied.

You ſee that we continue engaged in a great and neceſſary War for the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, *and the Preſervation of the Liberties of* Chriſtendom; *And We hope You will be careful to guard againſt all Dangers that this War may threaten; For which end, We recommend to You more particularly the Conſideration of the State of Our Forces, Forts and Gariſons, that they be duly and ſufficiently maintained, and the neceſſary Supplies granted for that Effect, and all kept in ſuch Order as may be moſt conducing to the Eaſe, as well as Safety of the Country.*

We alſo recommend to your Care, that Trade be encouraged, and all Methods taken for the Advancement thereof, either by amending former Laws, or making new ones, or any thing elſe that may be found Needful and Expedient for the Benefit of the Kingdom.

It hath been, and ſhall always be Our chief Study and Endeavour, to eſtabliſh and ſecure the Peace, and promote the Good of that Our Ancient Kingdom; And therefore We do expect your Concurrence and Aſſiſtance for ſuch good and great Ends; And that you will proſecute them with that Wiſdom, Prudence and Unanimity, as may moſt tend to Our Common Advantage and Satisfaction; But chiefly, that effectual Means may be laid down for promoting of Religion, Virtue and true Piety, and ſuppreſſing Vice and Immorality, and providing for the Poor.

We have appointed Our Right Truſty and entirely beloved Couſin and Counſellor, James *Duke of* Queensberry *to be our Commiſſioner, to repreſent Our Royal Perſon in this Seſſion of Parliament, being well ſatisfied that the Experience that both We and you have had of his great Abilities and Fidelity in his former Diſcharge of this Truſt, will fully commend Our Choice, and render him to You acceptable.*

This being your firſt Meeting, and we having recommended nothing but what is for your own Security and Welfare, We confidently expect a ſuitable Return, and a dutiful and chearful Concurrence in what We propoſe; and that all Differences and Animoſities laid aſide, you will with Concord and Diligence bring Matters to ſuch a happy Concluſion as ſhall eſtabliſh a laſting Union between Us and our People: So we bid you heartily farewel.

Given at Our Court at St. *James's* the 30th day of *March*, 1703. and of Our Reign the Second Year.

By Her Majeſty's Command,
TARBAT.

Then Her Majeſty's Commiſſioner, and thereafter the Earl of *Seafield*, Lord High Chancellor, made the following Speeches;

The Speech of his Grace *James* Duke of *Queensberry, &c.* Her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the Parliament of *Scotland*, on *Thurſday* the Sixth Day of *May*, 1703.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to give ample and frequent Aſſurances to maintain and protect the Religion, Laws, and Liberties, of this Her Ancient

Ancient Kingdom, and the present Constitution of the Church; If any thing be wanting for the Ease and Satisfaction of Her Majesty's good Subjects, I am sufficiently instructed, and impowered in what may be thought expedient to be proposed for that End.

The close Conjunction of the two Monarchies, which in their Turns have design'd to Enslave Europe, and Extirpate our Religion, made it just and necessary for Her Majesty to be engag'd in the War; and Her Early Appearance gave Life and Vigour to the Confederacy, and particular Encouragement to the Protestant Princes and States: God has hitherto bless'd the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies with glorious Success both by Sea and Land; so that there is a Stop put to the Victories, and a Check given to the encroaching Power of France.

It cannot but be great Satisfaction to us, to be under the benign Government of a Protestant Queen; We enjoy the Comforts of Peace, and feel neither the Effects of Tyranny, nor the Disorders of War, in which so many are involv'd; But we ought not to be too Secure; and it were to tempt our Enemies to form Designs, or make Insults against us, if they see us in no Condition of Defence.

All Her Majesty proposes to you, is for your selves, without mingling any particular Concern of Her own; it is to continue the Provision for the Forces on the Establishment, and to furnish and repair the Forts and Garisons, which is so necessary, that I cannot doubt of your ready Compliance with Her Majesty's Desires: And your chearfulness in it will be very acceptable to Her Majesty, observable to the World, and a great Evidence of your Loyalty and Affection, which will add much to the Value of what you offer.

The Decay and present low Condition of Trade, requires Your prudent and special Consideration; Her Majesty on Her Part is willing to concur with You in any thing that may contribute to encourage and restore it, either by making new Laws, or Amending the present Ones.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It has pleas'd Her Majesty to honour me with a Character to represent Her Royal Person in this Session of Parliament; I am very sensible of the Great Weight and Difficulties which do attend that Trust, but my Encouragement is from the Confidence I have of Her Majesty's Goodness, in believing my Sincerity and Zeal for Her Service, and that in Her Royal Wisdom She is so careful of Her People, that I am not charg'd with any thing that can be constructed to be against the Interest of the Kingdom, which gives me assurance of Your hearty Concurrence, and I shall very faithfully report what Services are done by every Person to Her Majesty and the Nation.

The Speech of *James* Earl of *Seafield* &c. Lord High Chancellor to the Parliament of *Scotland*, on *Thursday* the 6th of *May*, 1703.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HER Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors, is the great Happiness of all Her Majesty's Dominions; She has ever firmly adhered to the Protestant Religion, and may justly be called the Defender of the Protestant Interest in Europe; *and all who have had the Honour to have more immediate Access to Her Majesty's Person, or who have duly considered the whole Steps of Her Majesty's Government, must be convinced, that it is Her Majesty's chief Design to make all Her Subjects happy.*

You have heard Her Majesty's most Gracious Letter, and his Grace my Lord Commissioner his Speech, and it must certainly give you who are the Representatives of this Kingdom, conveened by Her Majesty's Authority, great Satisfaction, that Her Majesty does give you full Assurance of Her Royal Resolution, to Maintain Her People in the Possession of their Religion, of their Laws, and of their Liberties; and has also frequently promised Her Protection to the Government of the Church: But if any thing be yet needful for the Ease, Contentment, and Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Subjects, Her Majesty has given full Instructions, as my Lord Commissioner has signified; so that nothing is wanting on Her Part, and nothing is proposed or demanded by Her, but what is necessary for the Security and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Her Majesty is engaged in a most Just and Necessary War, for the Defence of the Liberties of Europe, *against the formidable Power of the* French *King; and as we are to be thankful to GOD for the Success Her Majesty's Arms have had, so we ought to give Her Majesty all the Support and Assistance in our Power, it being so necessary for our own Defence: And all that Her Majesty demands, is, That you provide for your own Security, by giving such Supplies as may be further necessary for maintaining Her Majesty's Forces, and repairing and providing for the Forts and Garisons; the doing of which will be a convincing Proof of that entire Union and Confidence, which is betwixt Her Majesty and Her People, and will be the most effectual mean to disappoint the Designs of our Enemies, and to preserve the Peace and Tranquillity we now enjoy.*

The Trade of this Kingdom does deserve your particular Consideration; the Advancing and Improvement of it is the only mean to increase the Wealth and Riches of this Nation, and in the doing of which, you have full Assurance of Her Majesty's Concurrence. Our Manufactories are very much Improved, and ought to have all Encouragement; but we have almost no Foreign Trade, and all our Towns and Incorporations are thereby much impoverished. You have now an Opportunity of doing what you shall think necessary in this Matter, either by amending Laws that may be prejudicial to Trade, or by making new ones, or reviving such as are in desuetude.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Seeing Her Majesty's chief Care is to make all Her Subjects Happy and Contented, let us therefore, in compliance with Her Majesty's just Demands, cordially and unanimously Concur to support Her Majesty's Authority and Government, to advance Religion and true Piety, to discourage Vice and Immorality, to promote and improve Trade, and to do every thing that is necessary for the Honour, Interest, and Security of this Kingdom; that so all may be concluded that comes before you, to the Satisfaction of Her Majesty, and the Good and Welfare of Her People.

After which they returned to Her Majesty's Palace in the same Order, where my Lord Commissioner had prepared a Noble Entertainment. At one end of the Room was a Table raised two or three Steps, where his Grace sat alone, and was served at Table by his Grace the Duke of *Argyle*, as Master-Houshold, who gave the first Glass kneeling, the Earl of *Marr* served as Carver, the Earl of *Lowdon* as Cupbearear, the Lord *Boyle* as Comptroller, and Sir *William Enstruther*, Baronet, as under Master Houshold: Down from the Commissioner's Table there was a Table about 120 Foot long, where the Nobility, Barons, and Burgesses sat. From the Parliament House to the *Nether-bow* there was a Lane made with the Citizens in Arms, and in good Order, and from the *Nether bow* to the Palace of Her Majesty's Foot Guards: Never was such Crowds of Spectators as was seen in the Streets and Windows, who came on this Occasion from all Parts of the Kingdom.

Ratisbonne.

Ratisbonne, May 14. We have received the Confirmation of the News of the *French* having passed the *Black Forrest*; They came the 3d Instant before *Horenberg*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, lying in the great Road, about half way up a Mountain, which was thought unaccessible on any other side; This Post was Garrisoned by 600 Men, commanded by Major-General *Freydenberg*, Colonel *Entsberg*, and Major *Villemin*, who had made preparations for a vigorous Defence. The *French* Forces advanced through the *Gutacher* Valley in Order of Battel, and about 9 in the morning made a shew as if they would begin the Attack; but in the mean time some of their Battalions filed up several steep and narrow Passages about a Mile from thence; which being thought unpassable, were therefore but slightly guarded, and thus got to the top of the Mountain; whereupon the Garison of *Horenberg*, being unable to make any Resistance, the Town being of no Defence on that side, they endeavoured to retreat to the Valley of *Freyberg*, and the Enemy surrounding them on all sides, Major *Villemin*, who commanded the Rear, fought his way through, and got off with 300 Men; and we hope the other 300 did also escape, though the Enemy pursued them very close. The Count *de Merci*, who lay not far from *Horenberg* with 1500 Horse and Dragoons retired towards *Dornham*; and the *French* continuing their March, came the 4th before *Villingen*, and summoned the Town to surrender, but were answered by the Cannon from the Walls. As to the Numbers of the Enemy who have passed the Mountains, our Accounts are very different, but they are generally computed at 10000 Men; nor are the Advices of their Motions since more certain. Those from *Ulm* of the 10th say, the Elector of *Bavaria* marched the 7th from *Riedlingen* towards *Villingen*, to join them there with a Train of Artillery; other Letters say, that Place has already capitulated; Yet our Accounts from *Augsbourg* of the 11th affirm, that the *French* having fired some Shot into the Town, and summoned it twice in vain, retired on the 7th, and directing their March between *Effingen* and *Daneshingen*, were joined the next day by 3000 *Bavarians*, under the Command of Major-General *Weichel*; but the Elector with the Main Body of his Army designed to march back again to *Ehingen*. In the mean time the Count *de Stirum* observes the *Bavarians* Motions very near, and the *Saxons* having joined him on the 9th Instant at *Goppingen*, he marched the day following towards *Riedlingen*, in hopes of being reinforced thereabouts by the Troops under Count *Prosper* of *Furstemberg* and the Count *de Merci*. The Margrave of *Bareith* is also gone Post to the Army; and some think we may hear of an Action on that side in a little time.

Francfort, May 11. Letters from *Stutgard* of the 8th Instant brought Advice, That part of the *French* Army, commanded by the Marshal *de Villars*, was enter'd into the Plain before *Villingen*, having passed over the Mountains of the *Black Forrest*, by ways which were thought unpassable. The 4th, he invested *Villingen*, and planted 4 pieces of Cannon, each of them 24 Pounders, which having fired against the Town, made a small Breach, whereupon he summoned the Governor to surrender, which he refused to do. The next day their Forces appeared in order of Battel, and fired several Red-hot Bullets into the Town, which took effect in two Places, but by the Care of the Inhabitants did no great Damage. The 6th, they retired from before this Place, and marched towards *Tuttingen*, in order to join with the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Forces, and 500 of their Horse advanced to *Duttlingen*, and from thence continued their march to *Ricalingen*, where the *Bavarian* Army is arrived. The same day they were reinforced by ten Battalions of Foot, and are judged to be 20000 strong. The same day some of the Enemy's Troops appeared before *Rotweil*, where there is a good Garison of Regular Troops and Militia, who are resolved to defend themselves to the last Extremity: But it is believed the *French* will hardly lose time in attacking these Places, since Provisions are so scarce with them, that a Pound of Bread is worth in their Camp 16 Creutzers, which is about 8 Pence *English*, and that they will rather hasten to send the Elector a Reinforcement of 10000 Men, and return with the rest of their Forces towards *Alsatia*. The Consequences of this Joining do not appear so dangerous as they have been represented. The Circles of *Swabia* and *Francania*, which are most likely to suffer by it, are still in good Heart, without any thoughts of a Neutrality; and when the Count *de Stirum* is once joined with the Forces under Count *Prosper* of *Furstemberg*, and the other Troops that are marching to his Assistance, he may perhaps be strong enough to disappoint the Designs of the Enemy. The Count *de Stirum* was the 7th Instant at *Gippingen*, and had received Advice, that the *Saxon* Troops would arrive there the 9th: However he would not stay for them, but marched towards *Bussingen*, the better to cover the Circle of *Swabia*, and to receive the Succours he expects, as well as to be nearer at hand to observe the Elector of *Bavaria*. The Circle of *Francania* has put 600 Men into *Nordlingen*, and continues the Blocka de of the Castle of *Rothemberg*, belonging to the Elector of *Bavaria*, wherein 1000 Men of the Forces of that Circle are employed.

Francfort, May 13. A very fine Regiment of Horse of the King of *Prussia*'s Forces marched lately by this Place, in order to join Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*'s Army; and several Regiments more of the said Forces are shortly expected.

Paris, May 18. An Express arrived here the 13th Instant from the Marshal *de Villars*'s Army, who reports, that he left it within 18 or 20 Leagues of the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Forces; That the Marshal had put his Troops into Quarters of Refreshment near the Source of the *Danube*, and some of the *Bavarian* Forces were advancing that way, in order to join him, but the rest would not join till some days after: We have not any further Accounts of their Proceedings, which are not looked upon here to be so vigorous as was expected. They write from *Strasbourg* of the 10th, That the Marshal *de Tallard* was still encamped at *Santheim*, about a quarter of a League from the Fort of *Kehl*, and Monsieur *de Pronsack* was at *Wilstet* with 5000 Men, which is the most advanced Post that the Marshal *de Tallard* has kept Possession of, so that he has now no Communication with the Marshal *de Villars*'s Army. An Express arrived here the 15th from the Marshal *de Tallard*'s Army, upon receipt whereof the *French* King declared, That the Duke of *Burgundy* should depart for the Army on the 28th Instant. Our Gazette speaks of several Advantages lately gained by the King's Forces in the *Sevennes* over the Malecontents, but these Accounts are looked upon to be very Partial; however it appears even by them that the Malecontents act with more Vigour than they did at first. Letters from *Nismes* give the following Particulars of an Action which happened on the first Instant in those Parts; The Marshal *de Montreval* having Advice, that divers Country People, most of them Women and Children, were retired into an old Castle, he sent thither 2000 Men, under the Command of Monsieur *de la Planque*, who invested the said Castle, in order to force it; but about midnight 1300 Camisars came down upon him, and attacked him three several times, and about break of day they assaulted the King's Troops a fourth time with such fury, that they would certainly have cut them to pieces, had not a Body of Dragoons come in very seasonably to their Assistance, who being fresh, and the *Camisars* wearied with fighting several hours, the latter were obliged to retire, and leave the Castle and those that were in it to the Mercy of their Enemies who having plundered it, locked up the Gates, and set fire to it, whereby those poor People that had taken refuge there were all destroyed. In this Action many Officers and Soldiers of the King's Troops were killed or wounded, particularly of those in the *Irish* Regiments. Upon Advice that divers Persons are got together about *Peronne*, and *Beauvais*, some Officers of Justice, with their Bayliffs, &c. are sent thither to suppress them. Letters from *Italy* of the 7th Instant say, the Duke *de Vendosme* intended to enter upon Action on the 12th; but that the *Secchia* had overflowed in such manner, that it would be impossible to attempt passing it before the 22d or 24th.

From the Camp near Mastricht, *May* 21. On the 17th Instant the Duke of *Marlborough* left the Army before *Bonn*, under the Command of Monsieur *d'Obdam*, who remained there to see the Article of the Capitulation of that Place, concerning its being Surrendred, put in Execution. His Grace came that night to *Juliers*, where he was received by the whole Garison under their Arms, and saluted with a triple Discharge of the Cannon round the Town, and was conducted to the Governor's House, where he lay; and his Grace was in like manner saluted again, by discharging the Cannon at his Departure from thence, the next morning; His Grace arrived that Afternoon at *Mastricht*, where Monsieur *d'Auverqueque* and the other General Officers attended his coming; he continued there that night, and came the next day to the Camp, which extends from *Lonaken*, where our Right Wing is posted, to the Neighbourhood of *Mastricht*, where we have our Left, the Head Quarters being at the Cloister of *Hocht*. Upon his Grace's coming out of *Mastricht* the 19th in the morning, the Cannon was discharged round the Town; and in the Evening the Army with the Artillery was drawn out, and a triple Discharge was made of all the Cannon and small Shot, for the taking of *Bon*. This day his Grace reviews the Horse, as he intends to do the Foot to morrow; after which it is probable we may move nearer to the

Enemy,